Amnsemente.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Eventng-324 Annual Exhibition American Water Color Society. OF MUSIC - S.15 - Her Atoneme THEATRE - S.15 - Pinafore - 9 HEATRE SIDE Kate Kip. THEATRE \$ 20-Lord and Lady Algy, THEATRE \$ 10-A Runaway Girl, VENUE THEATRE \$ 10-A Runaway Girl, ENTH STREET THEATRE \$ A Remanda of

ACE THEATRE Jugendfreunde (Comrades) con to H B. m. Continuous performance.

HIAL'S S.15 Vaudeville

DERIT THEATRE S.20 Nathan Hale

HEATRE S.30 Trelawny of the Welle,

UARE THEATRE S.30 Because She Loved m So. PROLITAN OPERA HOUSE 1 Slegfried. AY HILL THEATRE 2 8 15 Trilby.

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New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN -Under General Miller the American forces captured Boilo, after a bombardment on Saturday; there were no casualties on the American side — Desultory firing by the in-American side — Desultory firing by the insurgents consinued near Manila, but no general attack was made — A committee of the Cuban Assembly has been appointed to investigate the circumstances which prevented natives from taking part in the general procession of General Garcia. — The steamship Bulgaria, sighted off the Azores, was reported to be in a sinking condition. — General Genez's views einking condition. — General Genez's views made that date illustrious. We would not be made that date illustrious. We would not be e said to be gaining ground, and the mode payment of the \$3,000,000 to Cuban soldiers

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. Senate: There was a sharp debate over the agreement to vote on the McEnery resolution; a bill to revive the grade of Admiral in the Navy and the Agricultural Appropriation bill were passed. — House: The day was spent in consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropria-

engineer and a fireman were killed. —— Ten persons lost their lives in the snowslide in Chey-

rescued in safety.

CITY.—The worst blizzard since 1888 visited the city and blockaded the streets with snow, paralyzing local traffic.—There was talk of danger that the coal supply will run short.—Governor Roosevelt ordered that five armories be thrown open for the use of the poor.—The rivers and harbers were sighted at Sandy Hook.—The thirteenth annual celebration of Lincoln's Birthday was held by the Republican Club.

WEATHER. Forecast for to-day: t and colder. The temperature yester-THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Clearing and colder. The temperature yester-day: Highest, 11 degrees, lowest, 0; average,

THE WAR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

tion Commission's report is its recommendations concerning War Department policy and ridiculous about it. Indeed, it is not quite cleaorganization. On such subjects it was in po- why yesterday's imitation fell so far short of sition to form importial and intelligent opin- the original. The temperature was much lower tons. On questions involving personal conduct and at various times and places the win-It had belther the constitution enabling it to seemed to blow almost as hard. Probably the make a convincing report nor the temper re- main difference was in the quantity and quant quired for the best use of its limited opportuni- ity of the snow. There was less of it, and the ties. The Commission could discover defects crystals were chiefly of another form. The air in system from a mass of testimony, no indi- was full of spheres, not of javelins. Nevertice vidual part of which indicated unfaithfulness less, lovers of an old-fashioned winter have rea or incompetence, while naturally and properly son to be fairly well satisfied with a meteore it might be leath to pass specific condemnation logical performance which, while it made no on particular acts without much stronger evi- pretensions to breaking the record of 1888, is fit advisory commission to indicate wise reforms, other year, and well worthy of the oblest in but a court which sits in judgment on facts | habitant's attention. fully marshalled by the respective sides of a We have said that the streetcars perform case can alone give an authoritative decision their functions with a fair degree of success, al nized this. When the beef question ceased to civilization will continue to be absurdly imperbe one for general recommendations, but for | feet so long as the transportation facilities of . the final determination of disputed facts to the great city are all above ground, and conse

frained from any attempt to settle this con- tar from satisfactory. acter becomes still more unsatisfactory

spicuous exception to all other officers. We are oug't to be peculiarly alert and bountiful. told that Camp Alger was "undesirable, and was not abandoned too soon," but hear noth-Cavalleria ing about who made the mistake of selecting But of the camp at Miamt, Fla., which was "found in all respects unsuitable" and abandoned, we are not allowed to forget that it "was selected by the Major-General commanding." The Commissioners before they know it are started on a course of rather sharp criticism of deficiencies in management at Santiago, but just on the point of saying who made the mistakes they bring themselves up quickly with a glowing tribute to the men who won a famous victory in spite of blunders. In dealing with the beef question itself the same partiality is shown. In one breath General Miles and Surgeon Daly are censured for not having more promptly reported their suspicions of chemicals, and in the next they are discredited as libellers and their allegations thrown contemptuously out of court.

The method adopted by the Commissioner who told Surgeon Daly that he was on trial when he dared to come forward to report what he had discovered is fully copied in the report. Nor is his discovery, which was confirmed by Professor Clarke's analysis, disproved. The Commission contents itself with sharply rebuking Surgeon Daly for "concealing the knowledge of the commission of a crime" which it says never was committed, and with reporting that it had analyzed some other beef and found it all right. In its view either Professor Clarke does not know how to analyze or Surgeon Daly deliberately doctored his sample and gave perjured testimony. The Commissioners do not say this, but they can get over that sample of salicylle acid in no other way. The report's defence of canned beef amounts to nothing at all. It quotes General Miles as once favoring "canned meats put up by reputable firms," and seems to assume that that disposes of the great mass of testimony of Regular Army officers that the particular canned means made Tribune separates \$2 a year; 6 months, \$1. cekly Tribune, separates \$2 a year; 6 months, \$1. cekly Tribune, issued Treadays and Fridays, \$2 mi-Weekly Tribune, issued Treadays and Fridays, \$2 mi-Weekly Tribune, issued Treadays are included applement with Friday's issue are included applement are included applem raised, nor to discuss the widely published and apparently authentic telegram to the packers from their agent telling them that they need not mind about the quality of canned meat sent

The Commission gives sound advice when it urges that the routine of the Department be reformed so that its capacity for transacting business shall no longer be inferior to that of an industrial concern. It is right in calling for better preparation for war in time of peace, and for that co-operation of the medical corps with relief organizations which was so tardily welcomed by our officials. These and many other recommendations in the same line are wise and timely, and ought to be heeded by Congress and the War Department. The Commissioners were competent to give valuable hints on those subjects. It is a pity they went beyond them to become partisans in controversies on which their judgments will carry no conviction and from which they themselves can gain no credit.

THE STORM.

made that date illustrious. We would not be understood as putting the two storms in the same class. To use a word which is much hangs, abused, but is convenient and has come to have | just about fifty years ago, when the Whig party a pretty definite meaning in many minds, there disappeared and was replaced by the Liberals, has been only one blizzard in New-York, and and the latter entered upon a finer career than nobody is justified in expecting another. Yes- the former had known. Whether the Liberal terday was a holiday by legislative enactment. party shall remain Liberal, or become Radical, and comparatively few persons were obliged to DOMESTIC.—The severe storm compelled the abandonment of train service at Philadelphia and Baltimore; the snow extended far South. ath. conveyances had a large patronage, of which, one, above all others of recent years; but it will only a sixth, the average per furnace having tolerably good care. Eleven years ago march and promises. And to the essaying of such a the number is nearly the same, but the output 12 was a holiday in obedience not to human but to natural law. Banks, exchanges, courts and shops were closed because in most cases there whom they needed to be opened. Surface traffic was completely suspended, even the elevated lines, with all their advantages, were operated only at long intervals for a part of the day, and during the rest of the week the newspapers were filled with the tales of travellers who had been snowed in, cut off from succor, half frozen and three-quarters starved on steam railroads almost within sight of the metropolis Yesterday's experiences recall d those partly because they were so different.

And yet it must be admitted that there were some not altogether pleasing points of reserv blance. The early outlook yesterday was both The valuable feature of the War Investiga- reminiscent and prophetic. The prophery was not verified, but there was nothing intrinsically dence. Cumulative impression will enable an to be compared with the achievements of any

in a controversy which touches personal inter- things considered. But assuredly they did not est and character. The President has recog- inspire enthusiasm. The material equipment of credit or discredit of individuals, he took it out | quently subject to frequent disorganization and of the hands of the Commission and appointed occasional paralysis at the bidding of the elea proper Court of Inquiry to deal with it. ments. Eleven years ago one of the first les-The Commission might perhaps best have sons drawn from the losses and distresses of recognized this action as relieving it from ob- the blizzard was the need for underground ligation to express ex parte opinions on what roads. It might be rush to say that we are no a court is hereafter to investigate. But it did nearer the practical possession of that require-Undoubtedly its comments on the em- ment now than we were then, for an urgent debalmed beef charges will be the part of the | mand must eventually be supplied; but it is report to attract most public attention. But it safe to affirm that scarcely another intelligent cannot be said to settle anything. It would be community on the face of the earth would have every available seat in the room. The other fortunate, indeed, if it might merely be said left so great a want so long unsatisfied. Folly that it settled nothing and was simply a purely alone accounts for the fact that New-Yorkers, negative work of supererogation. But it is not instead of being able yesterday to ride swiftly only an unnecessary opinion on a matter to and in perfect comfort from one end of the city be elsewhere adjudicated. The Commissioners to the other, were compelled to take their were evidently not content to say they re- chances in surface cars, which at the best were

troversy-as they did without saying refrain But while alluding to the discomforts which able to endure such vileness, were patiently from comment on the Eagan outrage which oc- well-clad and well fed persons suffered out of waiting outside, on the cold, dark platform. curred before them, but was removed from Goors, and even in homes which are ordinately. How long they had already been waiting the their judgment. Neither were they content warm and cheerful, as illustrating the short- traveller did not ascertain. But he had to wait simply to sum up that part of the beef ques- comings of the machinery of existence, we urge eight minutes longer before a train came in. tion which came before them without trying our readers to bear in mind other deficiencies. Then he got aboard it, endured the fumes of to prejudge it and furnish for popular consump- which are distressingly revealed at a time like two bad clears in the car in which the women tion an anticipatory verdict in accordance with this. It cannot be doubted that the intense cold, their own predilections. The animus against lasting nearly a week and aggravated by yes- for smokers, and finally reached his destination General Miles is too evident to be mistaken, terday's tempest, has caused great inlsery, about an hour and ten minutes from the time It would mar a finding where the Commission | which is not confined to the inclosent and im- of his departure from Park Row. He could was the accepted judge. When the judgment provident members of society. Nev-York is have made the trip more quickly by walking. by reason of the creation of the Court of In- benevolently disposed, even to the vicious, and | The proper time by either trolley or clevated quiry is unnecessary, and is apparently given if the means of discovering want and distrib- road is not more than thirty minutes. for the sake of indulging that animus, its char- uting relief were adequate there would be little or no extreme suffering for want of food and | between the chief boroughs of the second city

him are marked for personal criticism in con- are, both organized and individual charity

THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER. There is a new Liberal leader in the British House of Commons, in succession to Sir William Harcourt, resigned. This is Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He was formally elected to the place last week, on the eve of the opening of the session. He accepted the place, and is filling it to the apparent satisfaction of the party and with the cordial commendation of all. This latter was to be expected. Sir Henry was by far the most available and most younger than Sir Edward Grey, and less reserved and cold than Mr. Asquith. He is exceptionally tactful, and urbane in manner toward both his colleagues and his opponents. He enjoys, therefore, in a marked degree the loyal confidence of the former and the respect of the latter. He is, moreover, in length of service the senior Privy Councillor, and one of the oldest Members of Parliament on the Liberal side, and it is not to be forgotten that it was under his temperary leadership and through his personal act that the Liberals last overthrew a Conservative Government in the House. Of a truth, in choosing him the Liberal party

has chosen well.

It has, that is to say, chosen well for itself. Whether it has chosen well for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is another story. That gentleman has now served at Westminster as thirty-one years. In that time he has disthe War Office and the Admiralty and the Irish Office. But not even in the last-named Chief Secretaryship did so onerous and thankless a task confront him as does now. He has to lead a party which for years has been not a party so much as a set of factions. It is a party that not merely was mutinous under Lord Resebery and Sir William Harcourt, but which even Gladstone could not always keep in hand; and Sir Henry, estimable and capable as he is, Is not a Gladstone. It is a party that has had beef extract had been removed. No real at to repudiate its chief issue of a few years ago, and that has so lost or been "dished" out of its other issues that it now has not one of the first order on which to appeal to the electorate. And he must lead that party, so far as its factionists will be led, against another that is strongly intrenched in power and office and that has of late been almost uniformly and brilliantly successful. In Crete, on the Nile, in China, in relations with America, in relations with the colonies, in the pacification and improvement of Ireland, in national defence, in the general prosperity of the United Kingdom, the present Government has made a noteworthy record.

To say this is not to say the Liberal party is doomed to remain perpetually in the "cold shade of Opposition." It is not, Alternation of power between the two great parties has long been the unwritten law of British poli-For thirty years it has been practically unbroken; for the sole apparent breach of it in 1885 proved really an enforcement of it. And further back the names of Palmerston and Derby, and of Melbourne and Peel, play a stately game of ins and outs. What we have said, and what seems to us to day the dominant fact in the case, is that the Liberal party is in tions upon whose answering the chief interest There was a similar state of affairs or relatever else, its usefulness may well be task Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is called.

A PLAIN TALE FROM THE BRIDGE. Several correspondents have recently commented deploringly upon the depressed state of the realty market in Brooklyn, the number of vacant houses to be found in some of the most desirable streets and the tendency of people to move away from that borough to The Bronx, other Southern States except Alabama, and the to Richmond, to New-Jersey or some other place. Some surprise is expressed at this con- age has not quite doubled. Alabama has much dition of affairs, following so soon after the onsolidation of the cities, which was to bring surrender of the Bridge to the transportation companies, which was to facilitate transit between the boroughs to so great a degree. The complaints are well founded, but not the surprise, as simple statement of literal fact will nake plain.

On Sunday night a week ago a man started to go from Manhattan to Brooklyn. He wanted to go to that choice residence part of the latter borough which lies on the Prospect Park Slope, and accordingly meant to ride in a Seventh-ave. trolley-car. He went to the Manhattan end of the Bridge. The only car of the Nassau system to be found was one of the Fifth ave. line, and it was one of the "dead open and shut" variety. He stood in the cold and damp and waited. Five minutes later the Fifth-ave, car, crowded to the dashboards, started. The would-be passenger waited. For seventeen minutes not another car of the Nassau system came into sight. Then another Flfth ave: "coffin car" arrived. Five minutes' further waiting showed no other car of the Nassau lines coming, and then the traveller decided to try his fortune on the elevated road.

Going upstairs on the Bridge a car was soon found which gave prompt transit to the Brooklyn terminus. There he climbed up to the elevated road platform. No train was in waiting, and the only obtainable information was that one might be along in about ten minutes. The platform was open and exposed to freezing blasts, and the traveller sought shelter. At the end of the long platform most remote from the point at which the trains stop he found a small waiting room containing a stove. There were nineteen persons in the room. Seventeen of them were of the male sex. Two were women. Sixteen of the former were scated, occupying man and the two women were compelled to stand. Seven of the seated persons were smok-

ing. The air was thick with foul smoke, and the floor was slimy and slippery with more foul expectorations. There was scarcely a square foot where one could stand without getting his boots soiled with filth. Three other women, unwere, although there was another car expressly

That is a truthful picture of transit facilities. -seral Miles and those who testified for | fuel and clothing. Conditions being what they | in the world. That is a truthful account of the

use that is being made of the Bridge which Health and the State Commission of Agricult- THE TREATY WITH SPAIN the people built at a cost of \$20,000,000 and then ure, and they ought to be equal to its performturned over, practically as a free gift, to the turned over, practically as a free gift, to the transportation companies. We are inclined to renewed energy and vigilance are required from what it accomplishes and what it accomplishes and what it accomplishes and what it is a property of these already in evictories and under the pressure of these already in evictories and under the pressure of th think it furnishes ample explanation of the deplorable state of affairs which our correspondents have observed in Brooklyn.

THE QUESTION OF COST.

Our administration of the Philippines, say some, will be a costly job for us; will, in fact cost us far more than the islands are worth. Yes; perhaps. We have no doubt that the im mediate expenditures this country will have to promising candidate for the place. He is make there, and indeed is now making, will amount to much more than any immediate returns it may get from the islands and more than the revenues of the islands will be sufficient at once to repay. All that may be granted without dispute. What then?

Some of the very critics who raise this as an insuperable objection to American administration of the Philippines have been approving the Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Soudan as a beneficent and worthy act, and have cerdially commended Great Britain's assumption of a protectorate over that region as a step diemted | tion, he says in effect, and I care not who transby the interests of civilization and of the human race. Well, let us see how this question of cost will be answered there. The Soudan Budget for the present year lies before us. It shows an appalling deficit. Its receipts are less than 12 per cent of its expenditures. The former are only \$197,500, while the latter are \$1,783,775 Member for Stirling Burghs continuously for There is a deficit of \$1,586,275. And of it 8987, 275 is for military expenses, to impose upon charged multifarious duties. He has been in that territory a government not founded upon the consent of the governed. What a truly shocking state of affairs!

Yet, as we have said, the diminutive and diminishing company of "anti-expansionists" approves it, and says: "Ah, if only we wretched Americans would do as the English do!" Do they reckon this Nation less able to bear a burden than is the "Weary Titan"? Or do they forget that one of our greatest orators and statesmen of his time, whose memory even they delight to honor, in the climax of his greatest oration rejoiced that the legend upon our Na tional standard was not "What is all this worth?" Strange as it may seem to the tilldwelling intellect and to the yardstick conscience, the highest issues of humanity are not invariably to be determined upon the basis of immediate financial cost.

HOW PROGRESS IS WON.

That the progress of American industries has been in great degree due to the vast improvement in skill and methods, the matchless enterprise and the constant cheapening of production by the erection of new and larger plants and the use of better machinery many do not even yet understand, including some of those competing in various branches. The fron industry has furnished more striking evidence than any other of the effect of these changes. Last March some comparisons were given of the producing capacidates. Only two more furnaces were in blast January 1, but the weekly output had increased 7,353 tons. The following shows by districts the number of anthracite and bituminous furnaces at work, their weekly capacity and the average per furnace January 1, compared with like data for September, 1889, nearly ten years ago:

The Eastern States have not half as many fur-

naces in operation, but the weekly output has decreased only a seventh, the average having more than doubled. In Eastern Pennsylvania maintained, and indeed enhanced. The task of instead of seventy-seven furnaces there are but guiding the changes aright will be an arduous twenty-eight, and the output has decreased the average considerably more than doubled In the Southeast, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, the number has decreased, but the output has more than doubled and the average increased nearly threefold. Northern Ohio also shows a small decrease in number, 83 per cent increase in output and more than twofold increase in average. With Southern Ohio are included output has more than doubled, though the avermore than doubled both production and average. Illinois shows an increase nearly threefold especial prosperity to Breoklyn, and after the in output, and a gain of 66 per cent in average Thus, with only 180 furnaces in blast, against 231, the output has increased 84 per cent in less than ten years, and the average for all furnaces

from 556 to 1,319 tons, about 138 per cent. Only those acquainted with the great economies attained by running a few large instead of many small furnaces, by diminishing the number of managers and superintendents and selling agents required, and by having at command for several furnaces at once the latest labor-saving equipments, can realize how much the increase of capacity per furnace has cheapened production. But in 1889 anthracite No. 1 sold in September at \$17.50, Bessemer pig at \$18 at Pittsburg, and Grey Forge at \$15.50, whereas on January I anthracite No. 1 sold at \$11.75, Bessemer plg at \$10.75, and Grey Forge at \$9.50. The average for the three grades has declined from \$17 to \$10.66, or 37.3 per cent.

The consequences have been not less remark. able. In 1880 the exports of fron and steel and their products were \$23,712,814 in value, and the imports were \$42,027,276. But last year the exports were probably over \$82,000,000 and the imports only about \$12,400,000, since in eleven months the exports were \$74,722,112 and the imports were but \$11,480,043. The difference resulting to the finances of the country all can understand. But this progress has been the result of an enterprise and skill not equalled in other countries, of inventive genius, ready adoption of improvements, and constant effort to wir success by surpassing all other countries. The lesson is one which many manufacturers in the various industries have occasion to study dillgently and take well to heart.

If only ten degrees of our frost and ten inches of our snow could be dumped down upon Malolos the incandescence of the flery Agulnaldo's spirit might be a bit abated.

One good feature-among an innumerable multitude-of the proposed international exhibition at Buffalo will be the date of it. It is to be held in 1901, the first year of the twentieth century. Plenty of celebrations have been planned for 1900, the last year of the present century, but few, as yet, for the first year of the next. Yet the rule is to welcome the coming as well as to speed the parting guest.

What was that last remark about old-fash.

General Otia's dispatches make it seem more probable that Aguinaldo's mad outbreak was inspired by his tool and spy. Agonellio, and make the latter's swift scuttling out of this country seem all the more timely and discreat.

Governor Roosevelt does not approve the proposal to create a commission to investigate adulteration of food, and thinks that the work ought to be efficiently done by existing agencies, It belongs to the functions of the State Board of | m

ance. An outside commission is not needed, but ent administration it is likely to be exerted. In face of the Army beef scandal public interest in the pure food question has rarely been more notive than now, and if both boards do not give a good account of themselves they will grievously disappoint public expectation.

With the oranges of Florida and the peaches of Georgia and Delaware frostbitten, there may be a boom this year for the hardy old apple.

"Who makes, who buys, who sells, who is the pot?" Thus queries Omar the tent-maker. We will show you, says the American potter of the Eastern range of States, and he forthwith organizes himself into a trust with \$40,000,000 of capital. Things are different now from what they were in the Sultanate of Alp Arsian in Nishapur a thousand years ago. The potter may still be made out of the same substance with his wares, but he runs more to cash and a diversified ceramic style, and less to metaphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics, Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics. Give me to corner the pots of a naphysics of the first of the potter of

PERSONAL.

sistant Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Will-lam B. Howell, was born in Norfolk, N. Y., in 1837. and one of his biographers says he early displayed a "spirit of confidence and self-reliance, and determined to make his own way in the world." He I Hudson and La Crosse. Then he helped that the the helped that the helped that the the helped that the helped

Major Clement B. White, of Selma, Ala, the only surviving brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, was an officer of the Alabama State Guard at the outan officer of the Alsaams State Guard at the out-break of the War, and, under orders of the Execu-tive of the State, took part with his command in the capture of Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, before Alabama had formally seceded from the Union. When it was reported to President Lincoln that his brother-in-law had performed this daring exploit against the National authority, on being asked what he would do shout it, he replied: "Well, I suppose I shall have to hang White-when we catch him." Major White later performed many distin-guished military and civil services for the Confed-oracy.

A large number of representative business men of Baltimore have formally requested ex-Mayor Alcaeus Hooper, of that city, to be a candidate for the Mayoralty on a business men's ticket.

Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 12.-Dr. William R. Brooks, the astronomer, has just received the medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific for the discovery of his twenty-first comet. This is the sixth modal awarded to Dr. Brooks for his astro-New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 12.-The Vestry Commit-

tee appointed by the Trinity Church (Protestant Episcopal) parish has decided upon a successor to

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The American Carnation Society will hold its eighth annual convention in Philadelphia on Thurs-

A Kansas man is first in the field with a "poem" on the capture of Aguinaldo, the opening stanza of which runs as follows:

What ho! there, Ag!
When out for swag.
Iddst strike a snag?
Then come to hag.
My heamish yellow blossom.

"Jim Brings says that the telephone banquet was a dead failure."

"Why, everybody else says it was a big success."
"I know. But, you see, it was this way in Jim's case. All the banqueters sat around the big table with receivers at their ears, you know."

Vos.' every time an out-of-town speaker said a may thing, of course Briggs laughed, and when lags laughs he wangles his ears, and when his wangle they shake the receiver loose, and I'm upbustel if he diln't lose the point of every

who is at present in the North to secure funds in aid of his work in the South, says: "It would probably astonish a great many Northern people to know that the only town in North Carolina where no negro may either live or own a foot or ground is settled entirely by New-Englanders, and that there is not a Southern-born adult among its citizens."

When the rich old villain in the tank play laid his gold at the foot of the young sirl, she wavered for a moment, partly, of course, because the staze directions told her to waver, and parily, too, because she was more or less anxious to marry well. Isul even in that supreme moment her rare presence of mind did not desert her.

Where did you get it? she asked, with a mocking laugh, recalling that salaries had not been paid in ally weeks. e laugh, recalling that salaries had not been paid six weeks." "Curse you" bissed the heavy-headed miscreant,

Stargering.
She mought, now, of Gondalfo; brave, strong Gonlaifo, who, when she was shipwrecked, had asked her to a spar and held an umbrolla over her to keep her silk skirt from spotting! She would tre cloudsifo her hand, and he would lead her to be footlights, and they would sing an Irish ballad ogether. (Detroit Journal.)

A Mayor in --- was returning thanks for an bonor done him; incidentally be defined an ideal Mayor, "A Mayor, gentlemen," he said, "should be like Coesar's wife-all things to all men."

"Is this seat engage1""
"No," said the girl, "but I am; so it won't do you any good."—(Syracuse Herald. John Y. Stone, of Glenwood, Iowa, has an apple orehard of \$00 acres, bearing 123,000 trees.

A Comparison.—"Let me write the songs of a ountry, and I care not who makes its laws," quoted

the student.

"Well," answered the man who comes from a State where they legislate on cartoons and theatrhats and kissing, "now and then I think there isn' a great deal of choice. It's hard to tell which ar foolisher, some of the songs or some of the laws."

The Havana newspaper "La Lucha" is now printed partly in English, and it is having a struggle to set it up. There appears to be no "w" in its cases, and the expedient is adopted of putting two "wis" in its place. The effect of this is tather picturesque, as, for instance, when we find the name of the Father of his Country spelled VVashngton. "La Lucha" advises the American soldiers or to pay the newsboys more than five cents for

Impractical—"I'm afraid," said the man with the heavy gold watch chain, "that our friend the invector will never succeed."
"But he to very clever and industrious."
"Yes. But he insists on getting his machine so that it will work before letting me put stock on the market."—(Washington Star.

P. Campbell Bayard, the president of the Royal Meteorological Society, of London, said recently in a speech that statistics gathered by him showed that the United States Weather Bureau is the hest organization of its kind in the world, and its predictions are the most accurate. Edith-Who were these people here this after-

Mamma-Professor Bighead and his wife, dear, the Professor is one of the best-informed men in

IT LEAVES FOR FUTURE DECISION. Address by Whitelaw Reid, at the Lincoln Dinner of Marquette Club, Chicago, Pebruary 12

Beyond the Alleghenies the American voice rings elear and true. It does not sound, here in Chicago, as if you favored the pursuit of partian aims in great questions of foreign policy; or division among our own people in the face of incoming the purpose of the p division among our solders on the discarding surgent guns turned upon our solders on the distant fields to which we sent them. We are all here, it would seem, to stand by the Pears that has been secured, even if we have to fight

No one of you has ever been heard to find fault with an agent because in making a difficult settlement he got all you wanted, and a free option on something further that everybody elsewanted! Do you know of any other civilized nation of the first or even the second class that wouldn't jump at that option on the Philippinest Ask Russia. Ask Germany. Ask Japan. Ask England or France. Ask little Belgium! Ask yet what one of them, unless it be Japan, his any conceivable interest in the Philippines to be compared with that of the mighty Republy which now commands the one side of the Pacific and unless this American generation is blindered. and unless this American generation is blind

and unless to a American generation is blinded to opportunity than any of its predecessor, will soon command the other?

Fut yourselves for a moment in our place of the Quni d'Orsay. Would you really lave hay your representatives in Paris, the guardians of your honor in negotiating peace with your enemy, declare that while Spanish rule in the West in the ways as wished and barbarous that it is the property of t our dity to desitoy it, we were now so eager to peace that for its sake we were willing in the East to re-establish that same wicked and has barous rule. Or would you have had your agens in Paris, the guardians also of your material interests, turew away all chance for indemnity for a war that began with the treacherous ma-der of 200 American sailors on the Maine, and had cost your Treasury during the year ore 8240,000,000? Would you have had them thus away a magnificent toothold for the trade of the farther East, which the fortune of war had placed in your hand; throw away a whole arch relaxe of boundless possibilities, economic and strategic, throw away this opportunity of es-turies for your country? Would you have to them, on their own responsibility, then and the decide this question for all time, and absolute refuse to reserve it for the decision of Congres and of the American people, to whom that a ciston belongs, and who have the right to an of portunity first for its deliberate consideration

SOME FEATURES IN THE TREATY. Your toest is to the "Achievements of Ames

an Diplomacy." Not such were its achieas been its work under the instructions of me state Department, from John Quincy Adams lown the honored line; and not such the wo They were dealing with a nation with what

t has never been easy to make Peace, ers when war was no longer possible; but they se wired a Peace Treaty without a word that con scrupulously reserved for your own de

cision, through your Congress or at the polls the question of political status and civil rights for the inhabitants of your new possession. for the inhabitants of your new possessions.

They pledged the United States to absolute freedom in the exercise of their religion for all these recent Spanish subjects—Pagan, Mahome

ciple without which our own freedom could be have been established, and without which are successful revolt against any unjust rule sould be made practically impossible. That principle is that, contrary to the prevailing rule and practice in large transfers of sovereignty, debts do not necessarily follow the territory if incurred by the Mother Country distinctly in efforts to enslave it. Where so incurred, your representatives persistently and successfully maintained that no attempt by the Mother Country to mortgage to bondholders the revenues of custom houses or in any way to pleage the future income of the territory could be recognized as a valid or binding security;—that the moment the come of the territory could be recognized as a valid or binding security; that the moment the hand of the oppressor relaxed its grasp, his claim on the future revenues of the oppressed territory was gone. It is a doctrine that raised an outcry in every Continental Bourse, and struck terror to every gambling European investor in national leans, floated at usurious profits, to raise funds for unjust wars. But it is useful and one may be proud that the United

profits, to raise funds for unjust wars. But it is right, and one may be proud that the United States stood like a rock—barring any road to reace which led to loading either on the liberated territory or on the people that had freed to the debts incurred in the wars against it. If this is not International Law now, it will be; and the United States will have made it.

But your representatives in Paris placed your country in no tricky attitude of endeavoring either to exade or repudiate just obligations. They recognized the duty of reimbursement for debts legitimately incurred for pacific improvements or otherwise, for the real benefit of the transferred corritory. Not till it was shown that of the Philippine debt of forty millions Mexican, or a little under twenty millions of our money, over a fourth had been transferred diest money, over a fourth had been transferred director aid the war in Cuba, and the rest had been mainly spent in the war in Luzon, did your reresentatives hesitate at its payment; and even then they decided to give a lump sum equal w it, which could serve as a recognition of what ever debts Spain might have incurred in the past for expenditures there for the benefit of the

They protected what was gained in the war. from advoit efforts to put it all at risk agas, brough an untimely appeal to the noble protiple of Arbitration. They held—and I am such be best friends of the principle will thank they or holding—that an honest resort to Arbitration dust come before war, to avert its horrors, notice war, to excave its consequences.

after war, to escape its consequences.

They were enabled to pledge the most Protectionist country in the world to the liberal and wise policy of the Open Poor in the East.

And finally they secured that diplomate not elty, a treaty in which the acutest Senatorial critics have not found a peg on which headily sible claims against the country may be hung.

THE MATERIAL SIDE OF THE BUSINESS

At the same time they neither neglected at feared the duty of caring for the material integrated the commons possibilities upon which we kill stumbled, for sharing in the awakening and development of the farther East. That way lo now the best hope of American commerce. They you may command a natural rather than any tificial trade:—a trade which pushes itself stond of needing to be pushed; a trade will people who can send you things you want all cannot produce, and take from you in remaining they want and cannot produce; in observed in the caring the send of the caring between different zone, and largely with less advanced peoples, compand hereally one fourth the population of the childs whose wants promise to be speedily and ing nearly one fourth the population of globe, whose wants promise to be speedily and enormously developed.

The Atlantic Ocean carries mainly a different speeding of the control of the

The Atlantic Ocean carries mainly a different trade, with people as advanced as ourselves who could produce or procure elsewhere made of what they buy from us, while we could produce, if driven to it, most of what we need a buy from them. It is more or less therefore a artificial trade, as well as a trade in which we have lost the first place and will find it difficult to regain. The ocean carriage for the Adlantis is in the bands of our rivals.

The Pacific Ocean, on the contrary, is in our hands now. Practically we own more than half the coast on this side, dominate the rest as have midway stations in the Sandwich and Aleutian Islands. To extend now the authority of the United States over the great Philipples archipelago is to fence in the China Sea and so care an almost equally commanding position of it and of the fabulous trade the Twebtish Century will see it bear. Rightly used to the Century will see it bear. Rightly used to a American lake.

Are we to lose all this through a mishy sentmentality, characteristic neither of practicalor of responsible people, alike un American and un Christian, since it would humilife us by showing lack of nerve to hold what we greatiled to, and incriminate us by entailing cadies it is the case of a particular and such a merican to the proposed of the case of the would humilife us by showing lack of nerve to hold what we great the case of the case of the case of the would humilife us by showing lack of nerve to hold what we great the case of the case of the case of the would humilife us by showing lack of nerve to hold what we great the case of the case of the case of the would humilife us by showing lack of nerve to hold what we great the case of the case

showing fack of heriminate us by entailing chowing titled to, and incriminate us by entailing chow we bloods ned and anarchy on a people whem we have already stripped of the only government have already stripped of the only government. they have known for three hundred rears, and